

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 24, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The average particle diameter and particle diameter distribution of toner particles can be measured, for example, by an instrument such as ~~Coulter counter~~ COULTER COUNTER TA- II or a multicizer manufactured by Coulter Electronics, Inc. In the present invention, the ~~Coulter counter~~ COULTER COUNTER TA- II is used together with an interface which can output particle diameter distributions on number basis and volume basis and which is manufactured by Nikkaki Bios Co., Ltd. and a personal computer PC9801 manufactured by NEC Corp. The procedure is as follows:

- (1) a surfactant serving as a dispersant, preferably 0.1 to 5 ml of a 1 % aqueous solution of an alkylbenzenesulfonic acid salt, is added to an electrolyte such as 1 % aqueous solution of first class NaCl or ISOTON- II manufactured by Coulter Scientific Japan;
- (2) 2 to 20 mg of a sample to be measured is added into the mixture;
- (3) the mixture is subjected to an ultrasonic dispersion treatment for about 1 to 3 minutes; and
- (4) the volume average particle diameter (Dv) and number average particle diameter (Dn) of the sample are measured using the instrument and an aperture of 100 μm for toner particles having an average volume particle diameter of from 4.01 to 8.0 μm or an aperture of 50 μm for toner particles having an average volume particle diameter of from 2 to 4 μm .

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 33, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Suitable colorants for use in the toner of the present invention include known dyes and pigments. Specific examples of the colorants include carbon black, Nigrosine dyes, black iron oxide, Naphthol Yellow S, Hansa HANSAYYellow (10G, 5G and G), Cadmium Yellow, yellow iron oxide, loess, chrome yellow, Titan Yellow, polyazo yellow, Oil Yellow, Hansa HANSAYYellow (GR, A, RN and R), Pigment Yellow L, Benzidine Yellow (G and GR), Permanent Yellow (NCG), Vulcan Fast Yellow (5G and R), Tartrazine Lake, Quinoline Yellow Lake, Anthrazane Yellow BGL, isoindolinone yellow, red iron oxide, red lead, orange lead, cadmium red, cadmium mercury red, antimony orange, Permanent Red 4R, Para Red, Fire Red, p-chloro-o-nitroaniline red, ~~Lithol~~ LITHOL Fast Scarlet G, Brilliant Fast Scarlet, Brilliant Carmine BS, Permanent Red (F2R, F4R, FRL, FRL and F4RH), Fast Scarlet VD, Vulcan Fast Rubine B, Brilliant Scarlet G, ~~Lithol~~ LITHOL Rubine GX, Permanent Red F5R, Brilliant Carmine 6B, Pigment Scarlet 3B, Bordeaux 5B, Toluidine Maroon, Permanent Bordeaux F2K, Helio Bordeaux BL, Bordeaux 10B, BON Maroon Light, BON Maroon Medium, Eosin Lake, Rhodamine Lake B, Rhodamine Lake Y, Alizarine Lake, Thioindigo Red B, Thioindigo Maroon, Oil Red, Quinacridone Red, Pyrazolone Red, polyazo red, Chrome Vermilion, Benzidine Orange, perynone orange, Oil Orange, cobalt blue, cerulean blue, Alkali Blue Lake, Peacock Blue Lake, Victoria Blue Lake, metal-free Phthalocyanine Blue, Phthalocyanine Blue, Fast Sky Blue, Indanthrene Blue (RS and BC), Indigo, ultramarine, Prussian blue, Anthraquinone Blue, Fast Violet B, Methyl Violet Lake, cobalt violet, manganese violet, dioxane violet, Anthraquinone Violet, Chrome Green, zinc green, chromium oxide, viridian, emerald green, Pigment Green B, Naphthol Green B,

Application No. 10/092,920

Reply to Final Office Action dated November 17, 2004

Green Gold, Acid Green Lake, Malachite Green Lake, Phthalocyanine Green, Anthraquinone Green, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, lithopone and the like. These materials are used alone or in combination.